The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and tearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUN. served to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock

What Do You Mean?

That conspicuous and able Republican journal, the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati, avers plainly that Mr. CLEVELAND was fraudulently elected President."

What is the meaning of this assertion Where and how was the fraud committed, and what is the proof thereof? When such a charge as this is made by a newspaper or a citizen not destitute of sanity, the evidence to establish the fact should be presented with it, so that the people may judge whether the accusation is a piece of political blatherakite or a statement of solid truth.

Our impression is that in the present case the accusation is political blatherskite; but, if the Commercial Gazette can show any real testimony to support its accusation, the public will listen to it with serious attention and not with ridicule.

Three Disappearances.

In the new House of Representatives that met yesterday, the observant Democrat in the gallery missed several distinguished gentlemen who had come to be regarded almost as fixtures. Three of these Democrats are especially conspicuous by their absence.

There is or rather there is not the Hon WILLIAM B. MORRISON of Monroe county. Illinois. He had been in the House continuously for fourteen years. For at least ten years his ability and force of character had made him one of the most prominent Democrats in Congress. He represented, more than any other leading Democrat, the impracticable, irreconcilable, and unappeasable side of tariff reform. Morrison is out.

There, also, is-or rather is not-the Hon. ALBERT S. WILLIS of Kentucky, the consistent champion and persistent promoter of the log-rolling system of River and Harbor appropriations. He had held his seat for ten years. WILLIS is out.

There, also, is-or rather is not-the Hon. WILLIAM R. Cox of North Carolina. The six years during which he served his country and his party in the House of Representatives, proved Mr. Cox to be an honest and faithful legislator, a public man of uncommon good sense, and a true Democrat. But toward the end of his career he became a victim of the delusion that civil service reform by competitive examination is the main issue in American politics, and he shouldered the whole furniture of Mugwumpery. Cox of North Carolina is out.

These three respectable and conspicuous Democrats were defeated in their several districts, either in caucus or at the polls, for no other reason than that they represented impracticable tariff theories, extravagant, we will not say dishonest, methods of expending the people's money, and undemo-

cratic notions concerning the offices Good luck to them in their new fields of asefulness! And by and by, after the United Democracy has attended to the business of electing a Democratic President in 1888, perhaps they may come back and be welcomed

Looking Back at the French Election.

Now that the Presidential crisis is over, we san see that while the French republic has passed through it safely, the French Constitution, or, in other words, the mould in which free institutions were provisionally cast by the Versailles Assembly, has in reality, though not as yet ostensibly, been profoundly modified. The Wallon Consticution of 1875 was, it will be remembered, the hybrid product of a compromise between Orleanists and Republicans. With the close of 1887 we find that nearly every feature of it intended to propitiate the monarchists and invest them with constitutional power has been virtually eradicated. What has not been lopped off by revision is lost by desuctude. In spite of all the balances and safeguards provided by the organic law. there are in fact at this time but two active and preëminent organs of power in Francethat of the republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and that of the radical masses of the Paris population. The former created the Presidential crisis; the latter exarcised a weighty and probably decisive inluence on its solution.

The abortive attempt made on Saturday in the Congress by M. MICHELIN to intro duce constitutional amendments abolishing the Senate and making the President's tenure of office terminable at the will of the National Assembly was inopportune, if not supererogatory. It was not worth while at such a juncture to waste time in adjusting formula to fact, when the fact was unmistakable. The fate of Marshal MacManon and the fate of M. GREVY had shown that leavor of the Wallon Constitution make the President independent of the law-making organ by electing him for seven years was a failure It was clear that without the application of mechanical force, or, in other words, a coup d'état, executive power, like water, could rise no higher than its source. That was proved as long ago as January, 1879, when Marshal MacMahon sent in his resignation, having discovered that unless he would govern in accordance with the will of the Chamber of Deputies he could not govern at all. "Se soumettre ou se demettre" was the alternative imposed on him by GAMBETTA, or, as it has been coarsely paraphrased in

Yankee idiom, "Submit or git!" From that hour the provision making the President irremovable for the term of seven years was a dead letter. So long, however, se the Senate retained in fact as well as law the coordinate powers with which the Oricanists had intended to endow it, the Chief Magistrate might manage to set the two ches of the Legislature at loggerheads,

and thus at all events defer his downfall by compelling a new Parliamentary election. Thus on June 25, 1877, Marshal MacManox, although the republicans had then abou the same majority in the Chamber of Deputies as they have now, was able to dissolve the intractable Parliament because the Sen ate, by a majority of 20, assented to the measure. To this expedient the Marshal thought of recurring in December of the same year, and he would certainly have done so in January, 1879, sooner than resign, had not the Senate by that time become so preponderantly republican that its sanction of a dissolution was out of the question. So, too, the other day, M. GREVY sounded the Senate in the hope that it might ratify his appeal to the electors. Although M. GRÉVY's fidelity to the republic was not questioned, the Senate refused, because, since the trenchant changes introduced in its composition by constitutional revision, it has truly become what advanced Radicals always accused it of being, a supernumerary, an excrescence, a fifth wheel to the coach. It has lost the sense of independence and the courage of its opinions; it trembles for its own existence, which is perpetually menaced; it bows to the supremacy of the Chamber of Deputies and meekly registers its will.

But the effacement of the Senate's coordinate authority and the subordination of the executive to the lower Chamber are not the only points in which the fundamental aims of the Wallon Constitution have been frustrated. The Versailles Assembly essayed to guarantee France against the dreaded preponderance of its chief city. Nevertheless, since Saturday's election, while it is patent that henceforward in French politics there is no Gop but the Chamber of Deputies, it is equally apparent that Parls is its prophet. The people of Paris, speaking through their Municipal Council, virtually disfranchised between 200 and 300 members of the Right in the Congress-although they held their seats by virtue of exactly the same mandate as their republican colleagues by declaring that if even a republican like M. Fruny should be made President mainly or largely through reactionary votes, he should be forthwith confronted with a popular aprising. What we witnessed last week in Paris was, in fact, a second peremptory summons from the Sections to the Convention. and had it not been heeded we might have also seen repeated the 13th Vendémiaire, could Gen. SAUSSIER have shown himself as ruthless with his artillery as was Gen. BONA-PARTE. But this time the will of the Parlsians was not defied.

It is doubtless fortunate for France that, owing to the firm and truculent interposition of the Paris municipality, M. FERRY was beaten in the contest for the post of Chief Magistrate by a man less conspicuous indeed, but of unstained character, and whose name is a synonyme for unflinching loyalty to free institutions. It is, nevertheless, true that of her written Constitution, her fundamental organic regulations, only a remnant has retained vitality, and, now that they will have ample leisure, it may behoove French statesmen to adapt the laws more closely to the facts, lest all law should lose its sanctity.

Mr. Lamar on Indian Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests very correctly that the many millions of acres coming back to the possession and use of the Government under the Indian Allotment act may help to quiet apprehensions created by the rapid diminution of the publie land area of late years through sales and grants. The truth is that this diminution, where it is made in accordance with law and public policy, and where it contributes to the progress of civilization and of productive industry, is anything but an evil. The Government, too, has regained from lapsed grants and cancelled entries, during the two years and seven months prior to Oct. 1, 1887, no less than 45,663,394 acres. Now comes a new source of acoutsition in the severalty allotment agreements to be made with the Indian tribes. It appears that the Indians with whom

negotiations have already been undertaken are those of only a very few reserves, since the policy is to appeal first to such as already welcome the allotment project; but the agreements with these few provide for the cession of millions of acres, "besides the surrender by certain tribes of claims to large areas of territory, the quantities and limits of which are rather indefinite." It can well be understood that when the work of negotiation proceeds to still larger bodies of Indians nominally occupying larger areas, enormous tracts will eventually be secured to the Government for the use of the people as a whole. The entire western part of the Indian Territory, amounting to about 14,000,000 acres, is likely to be among these acquisitions, should the seven or eight thousand Indians now there be transferred to allotted lands in the eastern portion, as the Indian Office proposes. Secretary Laman does not exaggerate in declaring the general allotment law of Feb. 8, 1887, to be "the most important measure ever enacted in this country affecting our Indian affairs." It enables every Indian to become a citizen, with a farm of his own, under the full protection of the laws, and to have a share in a large tribal annual income derived from the sale of surplus lands, with a title also for him and his heirs or his legal representatives to the eventual distribution of the principal of this funded price of the lands thus sold. The Government and the settlers will also profit by the operations of the law, and the former will be able to reimburse itself for its purchases of Indian lands by selling them again. The reservations will be brought under civilizing influences, and the concentration of the Indians will be better for all.

The Boat to Go to England.

The authentic denial published on Sunday of the story that Gen. PAINE would send the Volunteer across the Atlantic next summer to contest for the cups won here by the Genesta, and now in the possession of the Irex. suggests another enterprise for that same purpose which yachting men would love to see undertaken, and which would in every way be more proper than an expedition by the Volunteer.

The boat to cross the water to race for the Genesta's cup is the Mayflower. By the transfer of the yachting superiority from her to the Volunteer, the Mayflower is free to engage in contests and to seek new triumphs wherever she can best find them; and certainly there is no such promising field for glory for an American centreboarder as English waters. Moreover, there is no boat which could more properly make the attempt to win laurels there than the Mayflower. Not occupying the first place among our boats, there would be little to lose by testing her merits on the other side; although we do not make this suggestion with any thought that it would materially influence the conduct of her owner. But there is still another reason for thinking that a Mayflower victory in England would be particularly pleasing to American yachtsmen. though the Volunteer's superiority was not disputed, it cannot be main-tained that the champion of 1886, in

contests with Gen. PAINE's latest

celebrity, was accorded a thorough oppor-tunity to test the effect of her alterations. It was generally understood that the May flower appeared for the trial races a greatly improved boat over her previous form; but in the very first race she met with such an accident that no sailor would deny that it left her crippled, and she was beaten by a quarter of an hour. The regatta committee, doubtless very properly, were satisfied that the Volunteer was the better boat, and concluded not to have another trial-a conclusion that was never criticised by Mr. Morgan-and so the Mayflower failed of a chance to prove conclusively the value of her new and painstaking owner's improvements.

Such a demonstration would certainly have been of the greatest interest to the yachting public, and for that reason we hope that the Mayflower may be sent to England during the season of 1888. She will there have an opportunity of showing her true form to her admirers here, and, we have no doubt, of showing also that she is a swifter and more powerful seagoer even in the British chops than the alim-walsted cutters which the English cranks have fondly thought would sail over the watery grave of the first American centreboard sloop that dared to cross the Atlantic.

Must Lie, Can't Help It.

The World printed yesterday a double leaded despatch stating, with circumstantiality, all the contents of the President's message to be delivered to-day to Congress This feat had its parallel when the World hung the Chicago Anarchists two hours before the fact, and sold the harrowing details for a cent to its swindled readers. There was this difference, however: the Anarchists were really about to be hanged, wherea President CLEVELAND is not about to deliver the message ascribed to him by the World.

What a remorseless and fearful fate it is that ordains this eternal lying by the World! Besides, it is a public nuisance.

The Two-Cent Postage Stamp.

Neither the Hon. Don M. Dickinson nor any other man should be confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster-General of the United States unless it is distinctly understood that he is pledged to abolish the present two-cent postage stamp of detestable and disgusting green and restore the old color, which is de manded by the unanimous voice of the people and by all sound principles of æsthetics.

We wish Mr. VILAS nothing but good, but if he goes out of office this week or next week or some other week without having first corrected the one colossal mistake of his administration, he will go out with a cloud upon his reputation and a heavy load on his conscience.

Let us not be misunderstood. This is very important matter. For the first time in the history of American postal art, the department had succeeded in clothing the chaste and satisfactory design of the twocent postage stamp in ink of a color that answered the requirements of good taste. TITIAN himself would have approved of it. It was an ideal postage stamp-the brown two-center-and the hue lent additional dignity even to the majestic profile of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Then suddenly, without warning, without plausible pretext or reasonable explanation. the amazing edict issued from the General Post Office which inflicted upon sixty-five million free Americans the crude, pale, cold, sickly, humiliating green postage stamp of to-day. It was an unprecedented blow at progressive good taste. It was like a sudden plunge from æsthetic enlightenment back into medieval darkness.

Perhaps no single small thing exercises such a profound and perpetual educational influence upon the artistic sense of the nation as the unit stamp of letter postage. It is under the eye every day in the year-a dozen, perhaps a hundred times a day. It is closely associated with every sentiment and every emotion known to the human heart. It helps the mighty wheels of commerce to go around: it accompanies the missives of friendship; it conveys the tender protestations of love. The green stamp cheapens the welcome epistle, and adds unnecessary pain to the unpleasant document. Give us back the dull, warm Venetian red! Take away forever from our sight the odious enormity, the obtrusive offensiveness of this unhealthy hue, which has been severely, but not too severely, described as "stewed spinach

mashed against a white marble tombstone. The Democratic party cannot afford to go into the Presidential canvass of next year burdened with the responsibility of a refusal to rectify the most tremendous and farreaching æsthetic blunder of the age.

Behold How Brightly Breaks the Morning!

There are people in this wicked world who seem to find comfort in pretending to believe that things which are not so are so. The Mugwumps are such people, but it is ludicrous to find that stalwart old Republican journal, the Globe-Democrat, echoing and repeating a Mugwump illusion, or rather a Mugwump lie, to wit:

"Mr. Claveland claims, it is reported, that his letter in favor of Col. Fallows was published without his consent. In other words, it was another case of 'Burn this letter, without any sches to show at the end of it."

Our St. Louis contemporary saves itself from any responsibility for this absurd assertion by the sheltering phrase "it is reported." The story has been reported, but obody but the Mugwumps believes it; and they believe against the evidence of their senses, and because it is impossible. At the White House it is plainly declared to be a lie.

The letter to Col. Fellows was a thing to be proud of, for it was written for a purpose in which all loyal Democrate shared. The 'ashes to show at the end of it" are the ashes of the Mugwumps; and the fire it lighted was the fire of Democratic unity and enthusiasm, a fire which still burns brightly.

Does THE SUN prefer Governor HILL to such Yes, it does for any important executive office such as that of President of the United States; and yet our admiration and esteem for Mr. Carlisle are great, earnest, and sincere.

Good for the Park Board! More power to its elbow. A brewing firm wanted to tear up Riverside Park, in order to lay pipes from the river to their brewery. Of course, they easily got permission from the Aldermen to upset the streets wherever they pleased, but when they came to Riverside Park they were stalled. At appeal to the courts brought the decision that the Park Board is master of the situation May it prove firm, and we shall at least have the parks left as they were meant to be, how ever gashed and tattered the streets are.

The success of Democracy depends upon its bility to evercome Randalliam — omaka Heruid. This reminds us of the old fable in which the different members of the human body are represented as combining to overcome the heart.

The Sultan of Morocco recently showed that he is several centuries behind the times. After suppressing a small rebellion in a mountainous northern district, he cut off the head of a hundred prisoners and distributed these trophies in the cities of Morocco, Fez. and Mequines, where they were placed on exhiis a bad man to fool with. It had been sur posed that this venerable and time-honored custom of Morocco's Sultana had fallen into innocuous desuctude, and now it is hoped that his Majesty has revived it for this occasion

What has become of the Home Club's perpetual boycott on the Third avenue horse car line? There has been an enormous increase this year in the line's revenue from its passen ger traffic, as appears by the company's sworn statement to the State Comptroller which we printed a few days ago. There could not have been an increase of earnings during the year of \$463,891 if the organized labor of the city had obeyed the boycott order of the humbug Home Club. Truly the Home Club of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, is a sham and a gas-bag, controlled by frauds who have well merited the scorn of the working people. It is time for them to get out of business as jawsmiths and to try and earn an honest living.

Typhoid fever is at present epidemic in Cincinnal. The visitation is chiefly attributable to the state of the Ohio River, which has never been so low since 1881.—Medical News.

Suppose typhoid fever should become epidemic in Newark and Jersey City from the bad water people drink there; or in New York city from the germs of disease contained in the North River ice.

In Secretary LAMAR'S annual report the present population of Dakota is estimated at 568,400. There were nine States in the Union at the time of the last census each with a population less than this. If the figures which the Governors of the several Territories have sent in are approximately correct. Dakota now contains 75,000 people more than Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Alaska combined And yet Dakota will not be converted into

State just at present. As Tom REED gazed yesterday at the

twenty-seven fire-haired men who illuminate the present Congress he is said to have ex-claimed, "Great Scorr! What a sight for Lou-ISE MICHEL! I swear, I believe the Reds hold the balance of power."

"It makes me think of the account in the 'Eneld' of the big fire in Troy," murmured in reply the bland Virgilian scholar John Davis Long, looking up from the life insurance tables which he was studying with a view to estimating how soon, in the ordinary course of nature, he will be likely to succeed Mr. Hoan or Mr. Dawes in the Senate

Has there been a fire in Troy?" asked the Hon, Francis B. Spinola, anxiously. "I didn't see anything about it in the papers. Why. I sent all my collars and cuffs up there last Saturday." The vast and marble forehead of Mr. REED

scemed veined with rubies under the concentrated reflection of those twenty-seven blazing domes. The Hon, Amos J. Cummings fldgeted in his seat. He told a page to go to the city editor (Mr. Cantists) and get a badge and hurry to the fire. There was almost a panic, but the sound of

the Speaker's hammer restored confidence.

The platform of the New York Democracy, upon which we have won the grandest victory of rece years, calls directly and definitely for the reduction import duties and the reform of the methods of apprai-ment and collection.—Saratoga Nas.

Mighty little the platform had to do with the victory. What won it was the great and glorious fight in New York city over JOHN HATHBURN FELLOWS. But for that fight, the State platform would have been left in the minority.

The trustees of Columbia College voted yesterday that "academic costumes" be hereafter worn by members at all times and place where it is desirable that "an academic character" be indicated. The football matches at the Polo grounds indicate more academic character than any other occasion of the year, but 'tis to be feared that the mortar boards and gowns would suffer in the Bacchic celebra tions which follow.

Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire is ac eused of embezzling and appropriating to hi own uses and purposes one of the choices seats on the Democratic side of the Senatchamber. Now that the Senate is divided about equally between the two parties, the problem of seating the members is greatly simplified. There are Republicans enough to fill the chairs east of the central aisle, and Democrats enough to occupy all of the desks west of that frontier. This disposition of the members, with RIDDLEBERGER patrolling the middle aisle, would exactly express the politi

cal situation in the Senate as it is at present. But westward the course of empire takes its way.

The King of Abyssinia appears to be what He has three enemies on his hands already, including the Italians, and is cavorting like a war horse which smells gunpowder in the air He evidently doesn't mean to let the Congo end of Africa get all the credit for being alive

Our esteemed Southern contemporary, the Savannah News, remarks with a solemn humor which would put a mummy into the hysterics that "the people interested directly in the improvement of rivers and harbors are altogether too timid in making known to Congress their wishes." They are. they are. And GOLIAH of Gath was a midget, CLEOPATRA a prude, HENRY VIII. a fanatical monogamist, and VOLTAIRE a member of the Y. C. M. A.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE's steerers, who got Republican aid in the late elections, which did not benefit either them or the Republicans, are now throwing out hints that they can ren der services worth something to the Republicans next year by getting up a free trade crusade damaging to the Democracy. The steerers can't do it. They are played out. They did their level best last month, and the Republicans made nothing by it, though they paid their money for it.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy a report was presented eulogizing the histori-cal writings of our accomplished countryman, FRANCIS PARKMAN, who has done so much to make known the story of French colonization in North America. This compliment, as rarely bestowed as it is gratifying to receive, was in Mr. PARKMAN's case fully deserved. His style is animated, often picturesque, and his statenents full, exact, and impartial.

According to a writer in the American Magazine, there is some hope that JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY may some time be Mayor of Boston. The old town could not make a better choice. Mr. O'REILLY is a good Democrat, a good poet, a good editor, a good orator, a good boxer, and good fellow. We doubt, however, if he has time to be Mayor.

The Stream of Presents to the Pope. From the London Standard.

Carts may now be seen almost daily conveying ackages and boxes from the railway station to the ackages and boxes from the railway station to the fatican, all Jubilee gifts to the Pope being admitted by the Italian Government free of duty. His Holiness said to take great pleasure in personally superintending the unpacking and directing the collocation of these rifts as they arrive.

Opinion in Michigan. From the Hustings Journal

In the world of newspapers The New York Sex, no matter what the commotion may be or the com petition, goes on forever, the best edited, best propor oned newspaper on the round world

One of Many.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have cut thirty copies of the World and added twenty copies of THE SUN SINCE NOV. B. That Made a Difference

Snively (recently married, and thinking of cusekeeping)—Say, Jibly, you've had experience; give

me some points on what a fellow needs and what it's

going to cost.

Jibly-Weil, old man, let's see. Carpets, 100 yards, anyhow. Rent of flat, say at Thirty-fifth street, \$00 a month. Then—
Minvely-But intend to take a Harism flat.
Jibly-Oh! That's different. Carpets, 50 yards.
Rent \$100 a month.

bition as conclusive evidence that his Majesty INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. IS ENGLISH FREE TRADE SHAKENS M. Sadi-Carnot, the new President of the French re

public, whose mams is pronounced as if it were spelled "Sardy Carno," is 50 years old. His full name is Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, and he is called Sadi-Carnot to distinguish him from his father, who was somewhat famous as an author and Oriental scholar. His grand-From the Court Journal. famous as an author and Oriental scholar. His grandfather was the Minister of War in the Brst or great revolution. Radi-Carnot is a civil engineer of considerable
ability and distinction, and held several offices before he
went into the National Assembly. His wife is widely
known among the English and Americans in Paris, and
is fond of English literature. The salary of the President is \$120,000, with \$00,000 for living expenses, and an fficial residence furnished by the State. In the stylish up-town houses now it is impossible to see how the lady of the house communicates with the kitchen while a meal is in progress. This is because the call bell has become a mere electric button on one of the

table legs, and she presses it with her foot whenever she wants the waltress. For a very few dollars—about twenty-five—bouses are now fitted with electric systems, including the front door bell and bells in the bedrooms. A rather amusing little bit of gossip is going the rounds

of theatrical and musical circles. A couple of days since Miss Ellen Terry had the pleasure of meeting the little boy pianist, Josef Hofmann, who is now attracting the attention of the town by his marvellous skill on the plano. In the course of a few minutes' pleasant chat, he young virtuoso inquired:
"Do you speak French, Madame !"

"I am sorry to say I do not," replied the actress with me of her sweetest smiles.

"Or German !" pursued the boy. "I regret to confess no!" "You play the plane, then !" persisted little Hofmann.

ils face lighting up. "There you have me again, my child," replied Miss Terry, with a touch of regret in her smile. "I do not play."

Little Hofmann's face fell as he said: "It is too bad,

Madame. You are so bright I thought you know every

The Brooklyn Citizen is to keep its eight page form permanently. If is a very complete newspaper, prepenses sing in appearance, fully supplied with the news, and edited with ability by Mr. Andrew McLean, whose ac-complishments, though long recognized, never shone as in its columns. We are proud of its success, but what else could be expected for the only Democratic paper in

New York Chinamen are excited ever a sudden rush of their countrymen to Panama. The Facific Mail steamers have been carrying out an unusual number of them for several weeks. People who have lived on the sthmus say the Chinese don't care to work on De Les seps's big ditch. They make more money with less is bor by hiring out to do housework and by keeping bar-ber shops, tobacco stores, confectioneries, and by no means chiefly, laundries. They compete there with hriftless natives and dissolute Frenchmen, instead of indercutting the bread from honest white in

The talk of a new telegraph line between New York and San Francisco has aroused the old timers here to lively reminiscences of the building of the first line across the plains. One pole, 100 miles west of Laramie, was set up four times and each time hacked down by Indian temahawka. Each time there was a bloody skirmish with the redskins for temporary possession of the stump. At last the pole was given to a young man who is now high up in the management of Western mion. He laid a mine in the hole, set up the new pole trailed the fuse to an ambush of rocks close by and waited with two armed friends. Then a band of eight Sioux came along and held a war dance around the pole. When the mine was fired all but three were killed and those three carried off Minie balls with them. The powder blew up the pole again, but it cleaned the hole out nicely for a new one, which was thereafter let alone This story was told with great eclat at Delmonico's, and was the signal for more bottles and more stories. It is corious what enthusiastic story tellers are to be found among New Yorkers who have seen life in the Rockies.

Among the merry promenaders of Saturday afternoon of the dramatic world. That half day and holiday are the only ones he can spend in New York, he says, for fear of the balliffs which his wife's lawyers keep after him. When he's shaved and dressed there's no handsomer man than "Len" on the Rialto. Major Mooney, the redoubtable, has been reinstated to membership in the New York Athletic Club. This means a heap to some of the members who think more of a

practical joke than they do of their breakfasts. It neans, also, that some who went without truffies and wine during the Major's temporary retirement will again live in clover, and reward the Major with marked. though, perhaps, insincere attention. Sam Sothern, the son of the dead hop-skip-and-a-jump steamer City of Chester for Liverpool. It is not get erally known that Sam Bothern, although so much younger than Ed, is the custodian and executor of all his father's plays. He owns some of them outright, and reaps good royalties from them, but for all that Ed and

Sam are about the warmest brothers in their personal regard for each other that this city can show. The bit-

regard for each other that this city can show. The bit-terness of theatrical rivalry that has severed the attachment of mothers and daughters and sisters and fathers and sons has no place in their hearts. The theatrical talk is that it would be an excellent cheme to import Mr. Langtry and star him against his gifted and beautiful wife. It is thought he would excel in roles requiring repose. It is a fact that several un-successful attempts have been made to get hold of his photographs and sell them here.

A Sun reporter stood for half an hour the other night A Sex reporter stood for nair an hour the other night at Eighth street and Broadway watching the folks who followed the direction of two illuminated signs. One pointed to a church and the other to a theatre. The two edifices are within a few feet of where the reporter to the theatre.

Capt. Relify, the successor of Inspector Williams the Thirtieth street station, or rather the Nineteenth precinct, is working like a beaver to be a worthy suc-cessor of the indefatigable and vigorous Inspector. In the last few weeks, on instructions from Superintenent Murray and Inspector Steers, he has corrall nearly two hundred shady women of the town who de sire to become acquainted with men on the street, and so great has the stampeds among these women be that Sixth avenue at midnight is now much in The Captain, in mufti, also visits places where thes women congregate, on the lookout for any breach of the excise laws, and altogether there is a wholes fear of the new Captain by evil doers.

Mr. Frederick T. Brown of the Stock Exchange firm of orton & Co. returned yesterday from a brief visit to the London house of the firm. He said that he wa more impressed than ever, and more than by anything else, by the great foreign demand for first-class American securities. The Wabash settlement exerted a decidedly favorable influence abroad, he said, while the gradu improvement in prices here has encouraged a good deal of buying of a substantial character. Mr. Brown is of the opinion that London will take our securities just as long as our market reflects our own belief in them, and this he is sanguine it will continue to do for some time

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Russian Government is pushing a railway acros

Siberia with great energy.

Pifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military colleges. A German tourist has just encircled the globe at a co of £18), and the voyage took 185 days.

The best remedy for burns is now said to consist in let-

ting the contents of a seltzer siphon trickle over the in jured part. £70 is offered by the St. Petersburg Town Council for

the best street lamp to burn either gas or kerosene Unfortunately for American manufacturers, the com petition takes place during this month Some influential London physicians have started a novement to write prescriptions in English instead of

Latin. Better stick to Latin. The shopkeepers in Trafaiga: square made up a po tion of their losses in consequence of the stoppage of trade because of the riots by letting rooms up stairs to spectators who wanted to see the fun A single day of heavy fog makes the city of London

pay £40.000 more for gas.

Thousands of new policemen's clubs have lately been made for the London police. In order to try the extent to which a tragic actress is moved by the whiri of stage passion, Sarah Bernhardt's pulse was once tested at the wings immediately after a

scene of great intensity. It ticked as regularly an normally as an eight day clock. Mr. George II. Jessup, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, is writing a new play for Mrs. Langtry. The Pope has written a long letter to the Crown Prince of Prussia expressing his "vivid sympathy."

"Fresident of the Council of the United States" is the
title given by the Court Journal to Mr. Bayard, our Sec-

The great hiffel tower in Paris is already higher than the Arc de Triomphe.

Sir John Lubbock in his lecture on "Savagea," says that the negroes never kissed until they were taught by the white people.

The Huyvetter collection now at Moore's art galleries brings together a number of names that a dozen years ago formed the larger part of every collection. Here once more are David Coca Kocks Kocks, Duvergers, Ten Kates, Von Deverdoneks, Kuwassegs, Jan Verhas, and Verschuurs, More contemporaneous and nearer home is the name of Arthur Wyand attached to a small lands-rane of martin. landscape of merit: and also that of W. Verplanck Bir ney. Observation reveals that L. Benner paints subjects of the same genre as Henner, and in a manner sufficiently like to discover an intended resemblance. The collection is for sale, and will be first offered Wednesday afternoon.

Various Manifestations of a Grewing Pro tective Santiment.

The emphatic pronouncement against free trade at Oxford on Tuesday has produced a small scare in Liberal circles. Among the working classes in the towns, and the laborers in the villages, the constant theme of their conversation and their wonderment is free trade. Wages are going down everywhere, an the workman and the laborer have long begun to suspect that free trade is the cause of it. So strong and general is this feeling that while the Cobden Club gentlemen used to laugh at Fair Trade, they are now frightened lest any leading public man on the Conservative side hould take it up. The cry of protection is likely to be simply irresistible, and the working politicians believe that it will.

Jersey City.

From the Engineering and Building Record.

The answer to the question must now be, clearly and definitely, yes. "But," says an ancient citizen of Newark. "Suppose we do, what of it? The water looks good and tastes good. I've been drinking the water ever since it was introduced, and I'm all right." No doubt many of the people of Newark would say the same thing Many of them are protected against the disease which affords the most striking evidence of the impurity of a water supply—viz. typhoid fever—because they have been afforded with this disease years ago, and, as a rule, just as is the case with regard to scarlet fever, a man has the disease but once.

According to a paper by Dr. A. R. Leeds, published in the May number of the Journal of the Jersey City supply is somewhat greater than that of Newark, and it has an effect on the death rate of Hoboken, which last city has had a purer water supply since 1882.

If a few cholers cases occur in Paterson or Passaic and the discharges from them gain access to the river, the evidence furnished by the results will probably be quite sufficient to convince even the most conservative citizons of Newark and Jersey City not only that they are drinking dilute sewage, but that it is, in the long run, a very unhealthy and expensive beverage. In awakening a popular interest in this problem, the recent articles in The Sun have been very timely. From the Engineering and Building Rec

Powderly's Crowning Blunder. From the Minneapolis Star News.

Prom the Minneapolis Star News.

Mr. Powderly has without doubt done a great deal of good in his way for the advancement of honest labor, and the administration of the affairs of the Knights of Labor has been perhaps as free from error under Powderly as it would have been under any other executive, yet it cannot be denied that Mr. Powderly has made some very serious errors.

The most fatal one of his administration was berhaps the boycott of The Sun. In this foolish move the Knights undertook an absolute impossibility. The time has not come in this country, and it probably never will come, when any organization can at one fell swoop wipe out a great newspaper like The Sun. The result of the movement against The Sun resulted in the uncompromising opposition of The Sun. The anti-Powderly feeling among the Knights and among unions on the outside is nearly all traceable to The Sun. While the so-called boycott was supposed to be on, The Sun kept on growing in favor as the popular paper among laboring men. And, strange as it may seem, the membership of the Knights has been decreasing steadily from the date of the boycott.

Evidently The Sun boycott was a great mis-

cott.
Evidently The Sun boycott was a great mis-take. It will always stand out as the crowning blunder of the Powderly régime.

Photography in the Dark. From the Court Journal.

Photography is the Dark.

Another aid to the practice and pursuit of photography in the dark has been invented by Dr. Piffard. He has invented a perfect magnesium light for instantaneous photographing. At first he used common gunpowder, mixed with the magnesium powder and fired in the open air: but being a sportsman and fond of firearms, he afterward concluded that it would be much more practicable to use the mixture in a gun or pistol barrel. This gunpowder mixture or pistol barrel. It was readily obtained, easily mixed and used, and the ingredients were articles of commerce in all large cities. But the Doctor did not ston at his first success, and he very soon went a step further, and used another explosive to fire his magnesium powder, this time something peculiarly fitted by association and use for photograph is purposes—we mean gun cotton.

By using this explosive, dusted over with the magnesium powder, the most perfect results are obtainable. The explosion is instantaneous; there are no poisonous fumes, and the negatives obtained are not distinguishable from those taken by daylight. There are no hard shadows, because the source of light is not a point, but a flood of filumination which is diffused over the whole subject. The proportion of gun cotton to magnesium powder is about one of the former to two of the latter. Capital negatives are taken by using fifteen grains of magnesium and seven grains of gun cotton.

The French Annual Prizes of Virtue.

From the St. James's Gazette Prom the St. James's Gazette.

The French Academy yesterday (Nov. 24) distributed the annual "prize of virtue."

The Montyon prize of 2,000 francs was awarded to Jean Adolphe Delannoy, a Calais pilot, who has twenty-one times risked his life in saving shipwrecked crews. In one case, in 1867, twelve English saliors had launched the lifeboat and attempted the rescue of a crew in danger, and were unsuccessful, all of them perishing; but Delannoy and six comrades reached the vessel just in time to see it sink reached the vessel just in time to see it sink and to save two of the crew. Delannovis londed with medals, and wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Academy now proclaims him the most heroic and devoted of Frenchmen, M. Gaston Boissier delivered the address, and the other awards included 1,000 francs to Mr. Bonaparto Wyse for his survey and book on the Panama Canal.

The Rights of Hackmen in a Depot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can a ackman doing business at the depot be put out of the epot if he holds a ticket to ride on a train? D. L. BERGER POUNT, N. J. John A. Blair, Corporation Counsel of Jersey

City, says a ticket would be of no legal service to a man attempting to ply his trade in a depot as a hackman. If he is there to do business as a hackman he must get a hackman's license.

How to Eat an Oyster.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On the subject of oyster eating, of which you treat at some length in to-day's issue, the writer recently saw a rhyme mething after this order, entitled "How to aill an

Don't drown it deep in vinegar, nor season it at all. Nor cover up its glistening form with pepper like a But raise it gently from its shell, and firmly hold your And then, with eager tooth and tongue, just tickle it to death." to death."

The above will answer the question of your correspondent, and, being in verse, will be easily remembered. W. W. I.

bered. Mozzistows, N. J., Dec. 5.

Card from John T. Burke. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your reporter misconstrued my remarks. I did not say the Labor party were "a gang of skina." My remarks were ultered in a spirit of badinage, and had reference to a coterie of "labor reporters." As to the statement made by Mr. Ketchum, it is wholly unfounded as I was easonerated on that charge by a vote of the Second Assembly District organization. Truly yours, John T. Hurke. New York, Dec. 4.

The Latest Wrinkle for Bridesmaids.

A shoe filled with flowers is the very newes thing for bridesmaids to carry, and charmingly pretty it is. The first wedding at which this idea was carried out was that of Miss Stewart and Mr. Carberry Bice Vaughan Pryse, which took place about a month ago. The next wedding at which the bridesmaids carried shoes was that of Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel's eldest daughter and Mr. Darton. The shoes in this case were of pink satin filled with a

mixture of pink and of maire-colored roses, and hung from the arm by pink ribbons. Shoes were carried by the youthful members of the bevy of brides Miss Whittaker's wedding. The sh satin filled with flowers of hues to match that color.

Why filr Augustus Paget Lost the French Mission. From the Loudon World.

Sir Augustus Paget ought to have succeeded Lord Lyons at Paris in right of seniority, but he was passed over because Lady Paret is a German, and size would not therefore have been an acceptable Ambassa dress to France.

Lady Paget is the daughter of the late Count von

Hohenthal and belongs to a very distinguished Saxon family; but the fact that she has been for many years done d'honheur to the Crown Princess of Germany would be quite enough to render her obnoxious at Paris.

Though Wild Harry of Kentucky his tomahawk flings, Though the Free Trade coterie begins its caperings. Though the Mugwump midgets threaten unutterable Let the Democratic party together flap its wings

United, the Democracy will win the giorious fight; livided, the Republicans will beat 'em out of sight; With compromise and union you can keep unchanged your might; But, a word to the extremists: Won't you please to go it

TO PREVENT UNDERVALUATION.

Special Agent Jewell Suggests the Substitution of Specific for Ad Valorem Duties,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Mr. James A. Jewell supervising special agent, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that \$454.765 was paid into the Treasury during the past year on account of seizures by special agents, duties and fines and forfeitures, On the subject of undervaluations he says:
"Notwithstanding the fact that there has been increased vigilance on the part of the off-

cers at the ports generally, and especially s

he principal ports, there appears very little, if any, decrease in the efforts of foreign shippers to evade lawful duties upon all classes of goods subject to high ad valorem rates. There is little doubt that the opportunities for evasion afforded by our high ad valorem duties on many articles tends to induce large speculative importations, and thus to swell the revenue from customs, to the detriment of legitimate trade and competing domestic production. The increase of importations during the last year is probably also due in some measure to the legislation of 1883, as construed by the courts with respect to coverings, which has afforded a convenient means of evasion.

"At the port of New York during the past facal year there were 14,050 invoices upon which additions were made by importers, and 17,930 invoices were advanced by the appraiser. The amount of such advances upon the principal articles subject to ad valorem duties was \$2,558,396. The silk experts employed by the department at the Consulates of Lyons, Zurich, Horgen, and Basic have reported during the past year additions amounting to \$433,415.91 to invoices of merchandise shipped from those Consulates, as being necessary to equal costs of production." to evade lawful duties upon all classes of goods

of production."

The report suggests as a remedy a reduction
of the present high ad valorem duties, and the
substitution of specific for ad valorem wherever
area time.

substitution of specific for ad valorem wherever practicable.

In view of the successful results and small expense of the expert service at Lyons and Basic. Mr. Jewell suggests the advisability of extending it to other principal Consular districts, whence merchandise subject to advalored duties is largely exported to the United States, particularly manufactures of wool and other textiles, metals, and earthenware.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Reasons Why It Should be Abelished. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You

are, as I see by your paper, strongly in favor of abolishing the internal revenue on cigars and tobacco, as a means of stopping the further accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury. As the amount annually derived from this is ernal revenue on cigars and tobacco is about

\$30,000,000, the abolition of this tax means that \$30,000,000, which for years have been paid to the Government, which has no earthly need or use for the money, in the future will remain use for the money, in the future will remain among the public; and as but lately we have been on the verge of a financial panic, the annual saving to the public of such a vast sum will be a great safeguard against the recurrence of such a financial crisis.

These are the main reasons why the internal revenue on cigars and tobacco should be abolished. But there are other reasons besides The internal revenue creates and favors monopoly.

By its laws and restrictions it effectually prevents vast numbers of people from starting in business on their own account, and compels them to work for others instead. Thus it checks the development and growth of industry in this country. Now in these times, when the laboring people have shown their disastisfac-tion, the abolition of a law favoring and tend-ing to create a monpoly. Becomes an inverse

ing to create a monopoly becomes ing to create a monopoly becomes an impera-tive necessity.

I am a Democrat, and I believe that the Dem-ocratic Administration by abolishing this un-necessary and unjust internal revenue as seen as practicable, will do much toward furthering the prosperity of the country, and thus strengthen itself for the country and thus strengthen itself for the coming Presidential campaign.

A TOBACCO MANUFACTURER

SUNREAMS.

-It is said that Mr. Balfour, after a recent en-days' visit to Dublin, looked completely shaken and nad aged visibly while away.

-Proceedings have been instituted, it is said, in Landaff, Wates, to distrain on the Saptist Chapel for not paying tithes due the Established Church. -The Great Eastern, which originally cost \$3,500,000, and was sold a year ago for \$125,000, ha

-A citizen of Freemont, Neb., who got drunk and froze his feet so that they had to be amputated, has just recovered \$2,000 damages from the man who sold him the liquor. -The sailors on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert have been detected in smuggling. The cus-toms officers discovered a large amount of plug tobacco

and cigare concealed in various parts of the vessel.

—Public meetings in favor of early closing are being held in London. It is alleged that the average hours of English shop girls and clerks are from thirteen to fourteen a day. There is an early closing bid now before Parliament. -A set of surgical instruments, many of

them resembling those used at the present time, are among the latest finds at Pompeil. A few days later there were found four beautiful urns of fair size, four smaller vessels, eight open vases, four cups ornames with leaves and figures of animals, and a very beautification of Jupiter seated on a throne. -The Angora goat seems to be raised in

great perfection in Texas. We have seen askin of the most beautiful description from the ranch of the Mesers. Arnold, in Uvalde county. The hair is brilliantly who and very long and silky. They also possess the art down there of dressing these skins in a manner to make the as useful for rugs as they are agreeable to look at. -Jacksonville, Ill., has been sued by a man who seeks to recover damages caused by a runaway horse, which he says was frightened by a bicycle. He

claims that the city was guilty of neglect in not pre-venting the use of bloycles on the streets. The City Attorney is in consultation with leading wheelmen and of ficials of the Wheelmen's League, who are giving him -Marie Rôze addressed the pupils at the Royal Academy of Music at Liverpool a few days ago, after the Mayor had presented certificates to those who had passed the examination for entrance, and said tha no one better than an artist knew the value of early training, and that in looking into the past of her life she

recalled with the greatest gratitude the efforts of thos who first moulded her voice. -Kangaroo leather has become so decided ly popular for shoes that 6,000 skins are received and tanned in Newark alone each week. But that means most of the skins used, for they are sent all over the world from the Jersey tanneries. One result is the kangaroo hunters in Australia are making money. They get seventy cents a pound for skins, and some of them clear from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year.

The Alta California laboriously builds this joke: "Gen. Simon Cameron is a classic scholar au also owns two steers that weigh a ton apiece. A friend asked him how he managed to raise such steers. He pointed to his blooming clover fields and said: 'Him tille lachrymm.'" The joke is fully as venerable as the age! Pennsylvanian, who would not think of dealing in such decidedly musty chestnut, "Hence these tears."
—Mrs. Gertrude Gadden of Philadelphia is

a blooming little woman of 33, and yet she has been twice a widow, and is a grandmother. She was married when she was 15, and when 16 was the mother of a nice little girl baby. At 20 she was a widow. At 22 she married again, and on the same day her daughter, then it years old, married. Six months later the mother be came the second time a widow, and a few weeks are ecame a grandmother -In February last the Rev. J. J. Hoffman

was dismissed from the pastorate of St. Peter's Germa Reformed Church in Sheboygan, Wis. He refused to give up the parsonage, and the paople, failing to get any satisfaction in the courts, determined to take the me-ter into their own hands. And so the other days or we's including fifteen wemen of the congregation, forcible put the paster and his family into the street and scal the furniture following after. -An English builder of theatres has invented a panic lock for theatre doors. It is contained in a panel which occupies a large surface on the hadde of the door, and any one coming in contact with the door

must press the panel, upon which the door opens in stantly. It is impossible for the doors of a building fitte with this lock to be fastened so that egress is prevented, but from the outside no entrance is possible except with a regular key. Terry's Theatre in London has been fitted oughout with the new lock -In a country court in England, recently, there was a trial to determine the ownership of a doc-The Judge couldn't make out from the evidence which claimant was the real owner, so he made one stand on each side, while an officer held the dog in the middle of

the room. Then he told them both to whistle and the officer to release the dor at the same moment. When this was done the dog boited through the open door. "Call the next case," was all the compent the Judge made, although the litigants stormed -Two bad sons of Farmer Peck, who lives on the Upper Hornet Creek, idaho, went hunting on a recent bunday. They found a bear cub and shot if. Then they came upon a full-grown clumation bear and fired at and missed it. The bear started for the boy and the oldest, aged 16, stood his ground, and, with

second shot broke bruin sleg. The animal didn't stop The boy clubbed his gun and tried to strike the bear who knocked the gun from his hands and caught his arm in his mouth. Then the younger boy, aged in ran up, and putting his gun to the bear's head, blew out his brains and saved his brother's life.